

# Social Forms and Entertainments



## An Eight-Egg Social.

This scheme is not original with me, but was tried by a crowd of young people who had pledged themselves for a certain sum for charity. There were just sixteen in the "bunch," so eight of them went on the reception committee and eight arranged the program with the following results: The admission was fixed at eight cents (no objection to more) and the doors were opened at eight minutes before eight. After all had arrived egg-shaped cards were passed and the contest occupied just 13 minutes, or it could begin eight minutes of an hour and end eight minutes afterward.

What eggs are necessary in answering these questions? Eggs-attitude. What eggs are always overdone? Eggs-agitated.

What eggs are looked for? Eggs-pect.

What eggs cry out? Eggs-claim. What eggs are high up? Eggs-alted. What eggs are unquiet? Eggs-clitable.

What eggs banish? Eggs-ile. What eggs are athletic? Eggs-ercise.

What eggs hasten? Eggs-pedite. What eggs burst? Eggs-plode. What eggs investigate? Eggs-amination.

What eggs are bartered? Eggs-change. What eggs have a title? Eggs-celency.

What eggs are models? Eggs-amplio. What eggs are wide? Eggs-panse. What eggs carry out orders? Eggs-ecute.

What eggs are irritated? Eggs-asperated. What eggs are not included. Eggs-cept.

What eggs travel? Eggs-pedition. What eggs use effort? Eggs-ertion. What eggs are fond of digging? Eggs-cavation.

What eggs debar? Eggs-clude. What eggs display? Eggs-hibit. What eggs brace up? Eggs-hilaration.

What eggs lay out funds? Eggs-pend.

What eggs surpass all others? Eggs-scel.

What eggs go out? Eggs-it. What eggs advise? Eggs-hort. What eggs are too much? Eggs-orbitant.

What eggs know by practice? Eggs-perience. What eggs are very great? Eggs-ceedingly.

What eggs make allowance? Eggs-cuse.

What eggs are unusual? Eggs-ceptional. What eggs try? Eggs-periment. What eggs are too many? Eggs-cess. What eggs render justice? Eggs-ectitioner.

What eggs should be imitated? Eggs-emplary. What eggs make clear. Eggs-plannation.

The method of serving refreshments was most unique. Each person received eight egg-shaped cards about two inches square, tied with white and yellow ribbons (the seasons' colors). One set had the word "cake" written on each card, another "Egg Sandwich," another "Coffee," one had "Olives," one "Candy," etc. The joy of this was to get your cards exchanged with others until you have a set that will call for eight different articles instead of just the one. The

cards are to be redeemed at eight different tables at one cent each, making the spread cost just eight cents.

## Bird Puzzles.

What bird is used for raising heavy weights?

What bird does the tailor use?

What bird assists the president?

What bird is 21 shillings sterling?

What bird formed part of Queen Elizabeth's dress?

What bird is used in making flags?

What bird is a domestic animal?

What bird is a group of small islands?

What bird is a good friend in a shower?

What bird is a drinking vessel?

What bird is a musical instrument?

What bird is most favored by sweethearts?

What bird is a gold coin?

What bird must we use in eating and drinking?

What bird is part of an organ?

What bird is a jolly good time?

What bird is a sovereign in humble occupation?

What bird uses a loom?

What bird is a favorite dish of the Chinese?

Answers: Crane, Goose, Secretary, Guinea, Ruff, Bunting, Cat, Canary, Umbrella, Dipper, Lyre, Love, Eagle, Swallow, Reed, Lark, Kingfisher, Weaver, Rice.

## MADAME MERRI.

**SOME MATERIALS AND COLORS**  
Need Be No Complaint That a Sufficient Variety Has Not Been Offered.

A rather thick silk is in favor among the wealthy for outdoor costumes, and a favorite tint is verdigris, shot with gray, perhaps, or in other ways modified. For instance, a little verdigris braiding or embroidery is applied with gray silk. Many shots are worn, such as gray and green, green and blue, blue and mauve, mauve and pink, the effect of which is to make a winter outdoor costume very smart, always remembering that the long coat invariably covers the light material. The length is not so inconvenient as it was last year, but froes the feet and ankles.

A black velvet coat trimmed all round with black fox and with heavy collar and cuffs to match, is cheap at about \$60. This gives some idea of the price of well-cut, up-to-date, long, outdoor coat. One of this description can be worn in the evenings as well as in the daytime, a recommendation to many.

## To Clean Furs.

To clean white furs, mouffon, swansdown and ermine, first beat out all the dust, gently but thoroughly, then lay the article upon a table covered with a clean white cloth and saturate it with a mixture of grain alcohol—three parts—and ether, one part. With a clean whisk-broom work the fluid into every hair and down to the skin. Next sift into the fur all the boracic talcum it will hold, lifting the fur so that the powder reaches the roots. Put into a closed box and leave it for three days. Take out the furs and shake the powder from them, removing that which cannot be easily dislodged by brushing with a clean whisk-broom. Pat the furs well on the wrong side to raise the nap.—*Woman's Magazine.*

## Directoire Shoes.

The directoire black and white silk shoes are charming for evening wear. The heels are covered with the same silk and the shoes are trimmed with a small stiff bow, centered by a small crystal button.

With this kind of shoe open-work white silk stockings with a plain flet mesh are smart wear, and on some of the most bizarre specimens, where the threads cross, appear a jet bead.

## Coats of Brocade.

Coats of brocade, velvet, panne and the new figured ratine are worn with any afternoon gown with excellent effect.

# CARE OF SETTING HEN

Nothing Will Dislodge Perfectly  
Hard-Working Matron.

Box or Barrel Laid on Side, Painted  
Inside With Carbolineum or Some  
Other Good Lice Paint, Is  
Suitable Nest.

(By PROF. JOHN WILLARD BOLTE.)

A setting hen is a perfectly respectable hard working matron, suffering from an acute attack of spring fever. She will not work, she refuses to lay or even talk about it, and she develops a very crabbed disposition in a remarkably short length of time. Seeking out some chosen nest she takes possession, by force, if necessary, and proceeds to occupy it for about 23 hours and 25 minutes every day. She leaves it secretly and in silence, only when food is necessary. Having satisfied her wants, she suddenly remembers that unguarded nest, and makes for it with great speed and confusion.

It matters not, whether the nest contains eggs or a doorknob, it is dear to her, and nothing will dislodge her. There she will hold the fort until her motherly longing is satisfied in a brood of little downy peepers. The writer once hatched three successive broods of chicks under the same hen, the hen setting for 75 consecutive days, and coming off the nest reluctantly and in good health at the end of that time.

The best way to detect a broody hen is to look through the nests after dark and see whether there are any hens on them. If so, they should either be brought up or placed on some worthless eggs in the hatching quarters, as they do harm in the regular laying pens by partially incubating eggs and fighting with all the other hens.

Almost any concave nest, well lined with hay, will do for setting a hen. Take a box, or barrel laid on its side, paint it inside with carbolineum or some other good lice paint, and form the nest out of earth with two inches of hay covering it.

Be sure to get the corners filled so that the eggs cannot roll into them. Have the edge of the box not over three inches higher than the eggs, so that the hen will not jump on them. Dust the hen with insect powder, place her on the nest on some dummy eggs, and cover her with another, ventilated box. Let her off in 24 hours, and if she goes back again, it will be safe to put good eggs under her.

Use an odd number of eggs, depending upon the size of the hen and the season. Thirteen in cold weather and 15 in warm, is about right for a Plymouth Rock hen.

Keep whole corn and pure water at hand and let the hen take care of herself. The chicks usually begin to hatch on the twenty-first day. Let them alone until the night of the twenty-second day. Then move her and the chicks to a warm, dry coop and do not feed the chicks until the twenty-fourth day.

It is a good plan to set two hens at the same time and give all of the chicks to one hen after they are hatched.

# SHEEP HELP ON MANY FARMS

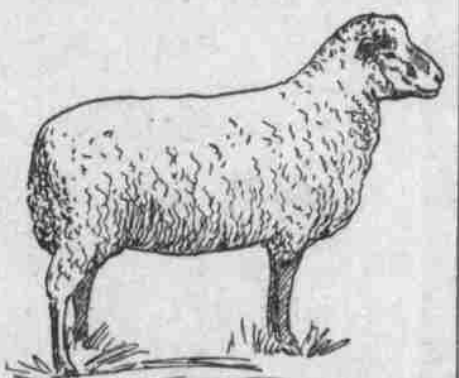
Besides Being Money-Makers, They  
Will Destroy Many Noxious  
Weeds—Range Bred Best.

(By W. A. LINKLATER, Oklahoma Experiment Station.)

It would add to the revenue of many farms if a flock of sheep were kept. Besides being profitable they are great weed eaters. They will eat five out of six of our known weeds, where a cow or horse will eat only one out of every six.

Range bred sheep are the right kind for the average farmer to buy. Such sheep will be grade Merinos and if they carry a cross of Shropshire, Lincoln or other mutton blood, so much the better. It would not be advisable to buy Mexican sheep or low grade sheep of any other kind.

The ewes purchased for the foundation flock should be good, large animals from one to four years old, and



Excellent Type.

weighing more than one hundred pounds. Where possible it would seldom be practical to start with less than 50 ewes, and a larger number would be better still. A flock of a dozen would require almost as much care as 50 or 100. These range bred grade Merinos should be bred to a Dorset ram if possible.

The reason we recommend buying range bred grade Merino ewes is that thousands of these are available, while Dorsets are not to be had in large numbers.

These fall or early winter lambs, by good feeding and care can be made to weigh 90 to 100 pounds by May 1, when they will find a ready market and will always be in demand. Such lambs should bring from five dollars upward.

# TO MAKE SWINE PROFITABLE

Beginner Will Do Well by Adopting  
One Breed, Standing by It and  
Working for Improvement.

With the number of excellent breeds of swine from which any one at the present day may make a choice it is a waste of time for a breeder to undertake to create a strain of his own by crossing the Chester White on the Poland China pig, although there are some instances where this has been done with pronounced success.

The beginner will do better by adopting one breed, standing by it and working for improvement in the family rather than in the race. A man with even limited capital may be able to get a good start by knowing what to purchase. Excellent young sows bred for fall or spring farrow can be bought for from \$10 to \$50, good male pigs for \$25, or those old enough for service for \$50, writes W. F. McSparran in the Country Gentleman. There is a question whether one need ever pay any more than these prices for some of the very best untried stock.

The animals should be fed well and wisely, as their subsequent improvement will result from feed, care and selection. The sow should produce two litters a year, about ten pigs the first year, although often she will do much better than that and sometimes



Decidedly Unprofitable.

not so well. If she is bred too young or is too fat at the time of breeding, the first litter, at least, will probably be small in number.

The breeder must know the type of animal he desires and select with that in view. If the offspring of a given sire have predominating characteristics of the kind approved, by all means breed this sire to his best daughters, and if his points of merit are prepotently fixed one can expect to secure the proper offspring.

Do not scoff at pedigree, for it means the record of the blood of your herd. Also, do not pay money for a pedigree, but spend it liberally for the ideal hog with a pedigree equal to his merits. There is abundant chance for selection from prolific swine. The young sow may farrow at from twelve to sixteen months of age. A mature sow should produce twelve to eighteen pigs a year, which will give you plenty of stock to select from.

# NEED OF GOOD DAIRY SIRES

Cheapest Investment Farmer Can  
Make is Purchase of Pure Bred  
Bull to Build Up Herd.

(By RAY P. SPEER, Minnesota College of Agriculture.)

It has been demonstrated again and again that the cheapest investment that can be made by a farmer who is trying to build up the standard of a herd of cattle lies in the purchase of a good pure bred bull. It is not necessary to buy several high priced females as a basis for the average herd, nor is it economical.

A striking proof of this has been shown on the cattle show circuit at various state fairs last fall. One of many instances will suffice. Recently a prominent state fair judge had to choose between two cows with the same dam, but sired by different bulls, for the female championship of the breed. So strikingly similar in type was each of them to its own sire, though the dam was the same, that there was no trouble in distinguishing between the two. The one that had been produced by the more outstanding sire was so superior to the one that had been produced by the less superior bull that there was no trouble about the selection.

The principle illustrated is of practical value to the farmer who is thinking of beginning a herd with limited capital, or has a very common herd that he desires to grade up. An average group of calves will be far superior to their commonly bred mothers if a good pure bred bull is used. Such a bull can be purchased very reasonably if proper care is taken by the purchaser.

## To Clean Hatching Eggs.

If eggs, while hatching, become soiled and it is necessary to clean them, a basin of warm water at a temperature of 103 degrees Fahrenheit should be used; but not above this, a little less being better than a greater degree. The eggs should be put into this water and the dirt gently removed after soaking and washing with the hands, then dried with a cloth and put back in the nest, which should be first renewed with clean hay. If not badly soiled they may be cleaned by gently scraping with a knife or with the fingers. Care is necessary to avoid cracking the shell or jarring the egg, as such an injury will destroy the possibility of a hatch.

## Slow Turning of Separator.

Slow turning of the separator will lose more fat in the skim milk than fast turning.

## Place for Wood Ashes.

A good place for wood ashes

# NAVAJOS are Self-Supporting



NAVAJO VILLAGE

THE Navajo Indian reservation, lying partly in New Mexico and partly in Arizona, overlaps the Continental divide like a gigantic saddle blanket, and may be briefly described further as a great broken plateau of some 25,000 square miles in area, semi-arid in its climatic features and overgrown quite generally with a hardy growth of vegetation, including many valuable forage plants unsurpassed for grazing purposes—a resource long since turned to account by its interesting inhabitants, the Navajos, the owners of 2,000,000 sheep, the income from which renders them practically independent of the whites and the benevolent paternalism of the federal government.

At the time of the American occupation of New Mexico in 1848, the Navajos had become quite generally a pastoral people, subsisting upon their flocks, which were added to, according to accounts of the times, by others stolen from the Pueblos and the Mexican settlers with whom they were not infrequently at enmity. During the '60's when the tribe was at war with the United States their herds and property were ruthlessly killed and destroyed and the men, women and children carried off in captivity to Fort Sumner.

## Children Belong to Mother.

Following their release and return to the reservation, the United States government, in 1869, gave them 30,000 sheep and 2,000 goats, which by careful husbanding they have increased to the present extensive dimensions, becoming the principal possession of each family and its chief means of support, the flocks of the more thrifty, in many instances numbering several thousand head, thus enabling the possessors to live in comparative ease or affluence even. It is, indeed, the exception rather than the rule to find a family without a herd of sheep. They, in fact, are the royal road to power and influence in the tribe, one's rank being automatically regulated by the size of his flock, the greater one's possessions the more exalted his position.

As among other primitive peoples, woman's standing in the Navajo tribe is high, descent and inheritance being in her line, the children belonging to the mother and her clan. By tribal prerogative she is the principal property owner, the lands, houses, crops and sheep being hers exclusively, and it is on her that their care and management largely devolve.

The scarcity of water and grass at certain seasons, the difference in altitude of the various sections, the consequent attendant climatic variations and the peculiar character of the plant life on the reservation make it necessary to move the flocks during certain seasons. For these reasons, to which must be coupled the itinerant proclivities of the tribe, the Navajo has no permanent abode, his movements being regulated to a very great extent by the waxing and waning of the pastures, a state of affairs that fits in well with Navajo disposition to wander, inherited from his forbears, who lived by hunting and plundering, the change from a roving hunter to a nomadic herdsman being an easy and perhaps a natural one.

## Ranges Divided.

In the summer months the family repair with their flocks to the high mountainous areas, where thrive magnificent belts of timber consisting of yellow pine, fir, spruce, scrub oak, pinon, juniper and cedar. Flourishing within these timbered tracts are numerous grassy stretches that furnish excellent pasturage for the herds. Then, too, the climate is more congenial and water more abundant than on the lower semi-arid sections elsewhere.

As a rule, whether on the summer or winter pasture lands, the family occupy the same locality, in each case, year after year, the range being divided in some manner among the various clans that constitute the Navajo tribe, and again subdivided among the families, where it is handed down through some system of entail from one generation to another. In a secluded place remote from springs, watering sites and trails near a small arable tract, the

Optimistic.

"Well, Bill," said the temporarily retired burglar to his pal, "there's one thing we oughter be thankful for here in the pen."

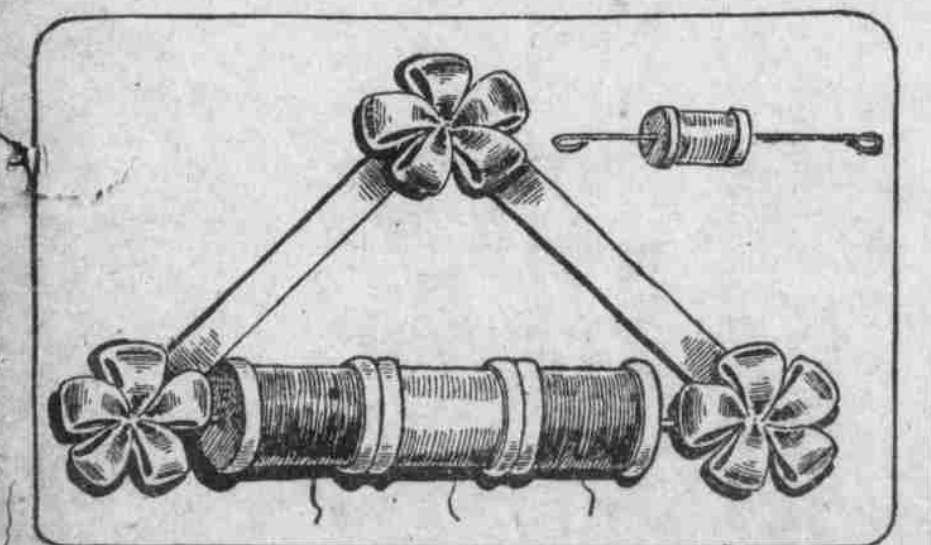
"Wot's that?" said Bill.

"We ain't bothered much dodgin' ortermobiles, or worryin' over the high cost o' livin'," said the T. R. B.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Brotherly Love.

"Ah!" said a conceited young person, "I have this afternoon

# Little Ornament to Hold Three Reels of Cotton



This useful and decorative little cotton holder can be made in a few moments, with the aid of some prettily colored remnants of ribbon and a piece of stiff wire. It can be constructed to hold three reels as shown in our illustration, or it can be easily made to hold a larger number if desired, by using a longer piece of wire.

In the first place, the reels are threaded on to the wire and the ends cut round into loops in the manner shown in the small sketch on the right. Then to either end of the wire a

long loop of ribbon is attached by which the holder may be suspended from a nail in the wall.

The three rosettes can be made separately and tacked in their places, one at the top of the loop and one on either side of the reels of cotton.

The reels will revolve freely upon the wire, and when one has become empty it may be easily replaced by slipping a fresh one on to the wire.

The color of the ribbon should be selected to match or harmonize with that of the wallpaper on which the holder is to hang.